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1: *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 1997;70(4):243-8

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Cadmium in the blood and seminal fluid of nonoccupationally exposed adult male subjects with regard to smoking habits.

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Blood cadmium (B-Cd) and seminal fluid cadmium (Sf-Cd) were measured in 120 adult male subjects not occupationally exposed to cadmium (Cd), comprising 42 nonsmokers (including nine former smokers) and 78 smokers. The respective median and range values were: 0.46 (0.19-1.49) microgram/l of B-Cd and 0.54 (0.17-1.67) microgram/l of Sf-Cd in nonsmokers, and 4.33 (0.49-13.33) micrograms/l of B-Cd and 0.85 (0.29-3.56) microgram/l of Sf-Cd in smokers. Both indicators showed a highly significant difference in Cd exposure between the group ($P < 0.0001$), although the increase in B-Cd was considerably more pronounced than that of Sf-Cd in smokers compared with nonsmokers. The results suggest a nonlinear relationship ($\log Sf\text{-Cd}/\log B\text{-Cd}$: $r = 0.501$, $P < 0.0001$), rather than linear relationship ($Sf\text{-Cd}/B\text{-Cd}$: $r = 0.430$, $P < 0.0001$), between the indicators. Significant correlations were found between smoking habits, i.e., the number of cigarettes per day, and an increase in B-Cd in smokers ($r = 0.296$, $P < 0.01$) and in all 120 subjects ($r = 0.685$, $P < 0.0001$), as well as between smoking habits and an increase in Sf-Cd in smokers ($r = 0.378$, $P < 0.001$) and in all 120 subjects ($r = 0.488$, $P < 0.0001$). Both indicators are necessary for evaluation of individual internal Cd dose, since they appear to differ in reflecting recent and long-term cumulative Cd exposure and/or the amount of Cd at the site(s) of its effect(s) in the body.

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Abstract

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